

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLII. No. 7240.

號六十年十月六十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1886.

日九月九年戊丙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALDGE, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. G. GORDON STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON, Lombard Circus, E.C. BAKER & CO., 27, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, London Wall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ANNECY PRINCE & CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARIES CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—M. A. DE CRUZ, S. S. CO., Quincie & Co., Amy, Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Foochow, Heng & Co., Sunyee, Lanes, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Walsh, Yokohama.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000 PAID UP.....\$500,000

REGISTERED OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London.

BRANCHES: In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank receives Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:—

Fixed for 12 months, 6 per cent per annum.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liquidation, or the Balance of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, May 31, 1886. 1068

Notice.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250, at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3% per cent per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entry themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked *Hongkong Savings' Bank* is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 7, 1886. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000 RESERVE FUND.....\$4,500,000 RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION.....\$ 200,000 DIVIDENDS.....\$ 50,000 RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-FRIENDS.....\$7,500,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—A. MULVER, Esq. Deputy Chairman.—M. GROTE, Esq. Hon. J. BELL IRVING, Esq. O. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. W. H. M. HUNTINGTON, Esq. H. L. DALBYMPLE, Esq. Hon. A. P. McEWEN, Esq. Hon. F. D. SASBON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, Thomas J. JACKSON, Esq. Acting Chief Manager.—John WALTER, Esq. MANAGER.

Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 6 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Debts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 25, 1886. 1067

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
BEG to announce that they have just received their NEW STOCK OF
CARPETS AND FURNISHING GOODS
IN THIS SEASON'S DESIGNS,
COMPRISED:—

3,500 YARDS-BEST QUALITY, BRUSSELS CARPETS in Art Designs and Colorings, with Borders and Rugs to Match.
2,000 YARDS 2ND QUALITY BRUSSELS CARPETS in Art Designs and Colorings, with Borders and Rugs to Match.
3,000 YARDS TAPESTRY CARPETS in Art Designs and Colorings with Borders and Rugs to Match.
'KENSINGTON CARPETS.'—These are inexpensive but most Artistic productions of the English Loom, woven in one piece, without seam, bordered, fringed and reversible; may be had in a variety of Patterns and Sizes, suitable for Reception and Bedrooms.
'WESTMINSTER CARPETS.'—These are similar in texture to a medium quality Brussels Carpets, most Artistic in Design, inexpensive and durable, suitable for Dining and Drawing Rooms. A great VARIETY to SELECT from in various SIZES.
'ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS.'—A Splendid Collection of Antique Persian and Indian Rugs and Carpets—Daghestan, Kours, and Scinde Rugs in great variety. An immense assortment of Axminster and Velvet Hearth Rugs, Sofa Carpets, and Door Mats. Shopkins Rugs and Mats in all Colorings.

Curtain Department.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CURTAINS in every TEXTURE,—MADRAS, GUINEA, SWISS and NOTTINGHAM LACE, from \$2.00 per pair. Some special novelties.

'TAPESTRY CURTAINS, WITH BORDERS & DADOES.'—These are Woven in the Curtain with Border and Dado to Match, in every variety of design and coloring, require no making or trimming, from \$10 per pair.

'TAPESTRIES AND COVERING FABRICS.'—The most wonderful improvements have been made within the last few years in the MANUFACTURE and COLORING of COVERING FABRICS. The Artistic effect which some of these goods—even at \$1.00 per yard, double width—is extraordinary. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have a very large variety of patterns, double width, from \$1.00 per yard. Also FELICES and TRIMMINGS made specially to match.

NOVELTIES in PAPER and TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, TIDIES, TOILET COVERS and ANTIQUE ASSAIS.

ARTISTIC DRAPELERS and MANTEL BORDERS.

BED and TABLE LINEN and EVERY description of HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.

CALIFORNIA SAXONY and WITNEY BLANKETS, EIDER DOWN QUILTS and PILLOWS.

OVERMANTELS, MIRRORS, PERAMBULATORS, &c.

Bedstead Department.

LANE, CRAWFORD & COMPANY have seldom less than 100 Bedsteads in stock of various patterns to suit all purposes: they have just received an Elegant All Brass HALF CANOPY BEDSTEAD and a very handsome ALL BRASS FOUR POST ditto, which are now on view.

SPRING MATTRESS.—SANITARY WOVEN WIRE and CHAIN SPRING MATTRESS in every size to fit any BEDSTEAD.

Bedding.

LANE, CRAWFORD & COMPANY have all manufactured by themselves and guaranteed pure, none but new and first-class MATERIALS being used. As there are several unscrupulous Traders and Dealers, who, by using second-hand horse hair and stuffing, are able to offer worthless articles at comparatively low prices, Lane, Crawford & Co. beg to intimate that in making Bedding they use none but new and first-class MATERIALS and guarantee the purity of their productions.

OLD MATTRESS purifies and re-makes.

OLD FURNITURE Re-covered Equal to New. Estimates and designs free.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, October 4, 1886. 1064

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE Annual General MEETING of MEMBERS of the above Club will be held at the CITY HALL, at 4.30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY the 20th Instant.

By Order, J. GRANT, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, October 5, 1886. 1065

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifth Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICES of the Undersigned, at 12 o'clock (Noon), on SATURDAY, the 23rd October instant.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, October 7, 1886. 1025

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT LOAN of 1884.

THE INTEREST due 15th day of October current on BONDS of the above LOAN will be Paid at the OFFICE of this Corporation on and after that date.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

Agents Issuing the Loan, JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 14, 1886. 1067

COINS OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—A. MULVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—M. GROTE, Esq.

Hon. J. BELL IRVING, Esq.

O. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.

W. H. M. HUNTINGTON, Esq.

H. L. DALBYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. A. P. McEWEN, Esq.

Hon. F. D. SASBON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, Thomas J. JACKSON, Esq.

Acting Chief Manager.—John WALTER, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 6 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Debts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 25, 1886. 1067

THE BON MARCHÉ.

(CHEAP MARKET.)

ADJOINING THE STAG HOTEL (NEXT DOOR).

CONSISTING OF A STOCK OF FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES.

At Cash Prices and for Cash only.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CIGARS, BOOKS, NOVELS, MUSIC.

WATCHES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ALBUMS, KNIVES, CUTLERY, LEATHER GOODS.

CLOCKS, and a varied Stock of Fancy GOODS of all kinds.

BON MARCHÉ, next door to THE STAG HOTEL.

Hongkong, September 8, 1886.

1612

HONGKONG.

For Sale.

MacEWEEN, FRICKEL & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING

STORES.

—

EX AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER.

Stocked HAMS.

Golden SYRUP in Gallon Tins.

Assorted SYRUPS.

CUTTING-FaBLE FRUITS.

ASPARAGUS.

Queen OLIVES.

Sausage MEAT.

CAVIAR.

Potted MEATS.

MACKEREL, in 5lb Tins.

Eagle Brand MILK.

Lamb's TONGUES.

GREEN CORN.

Baked BEANS.

BROWN.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of

COOKING AND PARLOUR

STOVES.

AGATE IRON WARE COOKING

UTENSILS.

WOFFLE IRONS.

CHARCOAL IRONS.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

NONPARÉL KEROSENE OIL.

—

WINES, &c.

SPARKLING SAUMUR, Pts. & Qts. @ \$11 and \$12.

CUP CHAMPAGNE, Pts. & Qts. @ \$12 and \$14.

SAUCON'S SHERRY.

SAUCON'S INVALID PORT.

ROAL GLENDEF WHISKY.

JANSON'S WHISKY.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

HEMING'S CHERRY CORDIAL.

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

DRAUGHT, ALE and PORTER.

, &c., &c.

—

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT
of

OILMAN'S STORES,

at the

Lowest Possible Prices

FOR CASH.

MacEWEEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1886. 1268

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

Quarts..... \$20 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints..... \$21 " 2 "

Dubois Frères & de Germon & Co.'s BORDEAUX CLARETS AND WHITE WINES.

Baxter's Celebrated 'Barley Bree' WHISKY.—\$7 per Case of 1 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars of SALE of CROWN LAND & PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at Mt. Kellett, on MONDAY, the 18th day of October, 1886, at 5.30 p.m., are published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1886. 1910

Particulars of the Letting by Public Auction, to be held on MONDAY, the 18th day of October, 1886, at 5.30 p.m., by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government of One Lot of Crown Land, at Mt. Kellett, for a term of 70 years.

Particulars of the Lots.

No. of Sale No. Registry No. Locality Boundary Measurements Annual Rent Price.

1. Rural Building Lot, No. 38 South side of Mt. Kellett, 100 ft. 70,000 200 17,500 42 250

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY,

the 5th November, 1886, at 3 p.m., on the premises.—

REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 124, and SECTIONS C AND D OF INLAND LOT No. 125.

Situate at the CORNER of OLD BAILEY and STAUNTON STREETS, with the BUILDINGS erected thereon being Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13 on OLD BAILEY STREET, and Nos. 2 and 4 on STAUNTON STREET. The whole measuring about 15,300 Square Feet. Annual Crown Rent, \$105.82.

TERMS OF SALE.—20 per Cent. of the Purchase Money to be paid after fall of the hammer, the Remainder on transfer, being made.

For further Particulars and Conditions, apply to

SHARP, JOHNSON & STOKES,

Solicitors for the Vendor;

G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, October 6, 1886. 1914

Auctions.



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars of SALE of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at Kennedy Town, on MONDAY, the 25th day of October, 1886, at 4 p.m., are published for general information.

By Command;

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1886 1946

Particulars of the Letting by Public Auction, on the 25th day of October, 1886, at 4 p.m., are published for general information.

The whole of his

FURNITURE,

comprising—

CRETONNE-COVERED CHAINS, COUCHES, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS, TOILET GLASS, CHIST OF DRAWERS, PICTURES, LAMPS, &c. &c.

Also,

THE VALUABLE LIBRARY OF CHINESE and OTHER WORKS.

A COTTAGE PIANO.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, October 16, 1886. 1980

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM SOURABATA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE AND SAIGON.

THE Steamship Bantam having arrived

from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.'s Godowns, West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1886. 1975

NOT Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

GALATEA, British ship, Captain William Colville, —Borneo Co., Ltd.

HARVESTER, American ship, Captain Wm. Taylor, —Order.

HYDRA, German barque, Capt. C. Binge, Siemsen & Co.

JOHN FLAMSTEY, British ship, Capt. Thos. Ryan, —Messengers Maritimes.

RALPH M. HAWKARD, Am. bar'tine, Capt. Joseph Barker, —Arnold, Kartberg & Taylor, —Order.

SARAH HIGGINS, American ship, Capt. A. Morgan, —Ed. Scidell & Co.

SMIT, Dutch steamer, Captain H. G. Ruheck, —Siemsen & Co.

SPINAWAY, British barquentine, Captain James Garlick, —Siemsen & Co.

TENISON, British steamer, Captain James T. Kellett, —Order.

TO-SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL

The Co.'s Steamship

Palamedes, Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above TOMORROW, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, October 16, 1886. 1977

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

The Steamship

Fleischhauer, J. D. DANCSTER, Comdr., will be despatched for the above Ports TOMORROW, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 16, 1886. 1981

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Steamship

Pembroke, D. WILLIAMS, Comdr., will be despatched for the above Ports TOMORROW, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.

This Steamer has excellent Passenger Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 16, 1886. 1981

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship

Tauris, Commandant PAUL, will be despatched for KOBE and YOKOHAMA on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at noon.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, October 16, 1886. 1978

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL

The Co.'s Steamship

Téméraire, Capt. J. JACKSON, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, October 16, 1886. 1976

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship

Tauris, Commandant PAUL, will be despatched for KOBE and YOKOHAMA on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at noon.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, October 16, 1886. 1978

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship

Tauris, Commandant PAUL, will be despatched for KOBE and YOKOHAMA on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at noon.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, October 16, 1886. 1978

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship

Tauris, Commandant PAUL, will be despatched for KOBE and YOKOHAMA on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at noon.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, October 16, 1886. 1978

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE

The London Punch of 11th September puts the following—Query: In the transactions between the Pope, the French Government, and the Emperor of China there's been a good deal doing, but in the end, the question is, 'Who's Dunc?'

This is of course a jocular reference to Mr J. G. Dunn, who was selected by the High Chinese Authorities at Peking to arrange the little matter about the Pehking, or Northern Cathedral, with the Pope at Rome. Mr Dunn has been represented at Home as an Englishman employed in the Chinese Service, while it is known here that he was chosen partly owing to the fact that he was altogether unconnected with that Service. His acquaintance with the merits of the question in dispute, however, fully justified the great Vicar of Christ in choosing him for the delicate duty assigned to him; and the success which has even now attended this semi-private representation to the Vatican is sufficiently attested by the tremendous flutter it has occasioned in Paris. The position of France in the matter is neither satisfactory nor sound. From Home advice, and from previous knowledge of the circumstances, it would appear that the comparatively trifling matter of the removal of the Pehking Cathedral from the Palace grounds appears to have led unconsciously though naturally to the proposal that the Pope should be directly represented at Peking. This proposition evidently aroused the worst suspicions of the French Government, and the most violent opposition to the suggestion appears to have been made, mixed with a poorly disguised feeling of injured pride at what is unfairly looked upon as an Anglo-Chinese blow at the prestige of the French Republic in China. This almost inexcusable course of action may be partly explained by the overweening jealousy and touchiness now shown by the French authorities, and partly from the consideration that, if the Roman Catholic Missions were once removed from the protection of the Republic to that of the Pope, but few interests would be left to engage the attention of the French Minister at Peking. It is curious and instructive to note that, while the policy of France at Home has been to check and obstruct the Church, so vast an amount of interest should be taken in its members in China. Circumstances (as the worn maxim puts it) alter cases; and this truth fully accounts for the determination on the part of France to remain the champion of the Church in China, even though the Head of that Church by no means desires it. These circumstances may be more fully described later on, as we have reason to believe that some compromise has been arrived at over the larger dispute. As to the removal of the intrusive Pehking building from the Falang gardens at Peking, that can scarcely be delayed, in face of the reasonable and fair offers made by the Chinese Government.

We observe from the Shanghai papers that the arrival of the English mail steamer *Verona* at that port was delayed through her missing the pilot or the pilot missing her. In mentioning the matter, the *N.-C. D.* News on the 12th instant says—

It appears that the non-arrival of the *Verona* is due more or less remote to the recent trouble between the P. & O. Company and one of their pilots, which led to his resignation; but it does not say much for the company's arrangements here that the steamer bringing the mails should lie nearly two days of *Gutlauf* waiting for a pilot. The Captain meanwhile seems to be engaged in telegraphing to the Agent, and he nearly lost a boat with her crew in doing it. The boat which was sent to *Gutlauf* from the steamer with telegrams was filled with water, and almost capsized in endeavouring to make a landing; and the crew was lost. The Agent sent down another pilot yesterday morning in a tugboat, and the *Verona* was still at anchor of *Gutlauf* last night waiting his arrival. It seems likely that the German mail boat which left Hongkong two days after the *Verona*, will be here before her English competitor.

On the 13th, the same paper supplements the above with the following additional information—

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Verona* with home mails arrived here yesterday at 4.45 p.m. Her mails were received at the British Post-office at 5.30 p.m., and the delivery was begun at 5.45 p.m. The mail thus arrived fifty-three hours after being signalled from *Gutlauf*. The detection of the steamer, we are informed by the Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, has been in no way caused by the resignation of the pilot who formerly brought the steamer from Hongkong, but solely by the pilot who was sent down from here to take her into port missing the steamer, or the steamer missing him. Whatever may have been the cause of the delay the public have been seriously inconvenienced by it.

Sir Robert Hart left Shanghai in the *Waverley* on the 12th instant for the north, as the steamer passed the *Ling Feng*, the latter fired a salute of three guns.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the *N.-C. D.* News that the *Champion* left Hakodate on the 30th ult. for Yokohama and thence to Taku, whence she will carry Sir John Wedderburn to Chendu. Sir John goes over to present his letters to the King of Corea.

Says the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 9th instant—Mr. Wahl, who left here a short time ago for the North to purchase mules for the mounted services in Tong-king, returned by the *P. & O. Dorado* this morning, bringing with him thirty of these animals from Chefoo. They will go forward by the French mail steamer *Adriy*.

T. Hon. Sir Francis B. Plunkett is said to be making preparations to return home and report on the present condition of Japan as soon as the conference on treaty revision is concluded. It is stated that during the absence of the Minister the Hon. P. de Poer French will take charge of the Legation.

The *Shanghai Times* mentions an instance of an exceptionally quiet settlement of claims by an insurance office Itaya—We understand that the claims of the assured against the Singapore Insurance Company, Limited, at the five in Hawick Road last Saturday night and Sunday morning were all settled and paid on Monday morning. This promptitude on the part of one of our local insurance companies deserves special recognition.

There was a grand ceremony at the Hall of the French Municipality at Shanghai at 5 p.m. on the 11th instant, the occasion being the presentation of a three-floured *canapis* or 'Myriad name umbrella', and a Board of Honour to the Municipal Council. Some months ago, the Chinese of the French Concession invited Mr. Kretzschmar to attend at the Municipal Hall for the purpose of presenting this umbrella and to thank him for his successful efforts to obtain a free supply of fresh water. The umbrella was not ready at the time, so was only presented on the 11th. N.-C. D. News.

Says the *Nagasaki Express* of the 9th October—The tenth official meeting of the Chinese riot commissioners was held at the Koshin-kan on the 29th ult., after a lapse of eight days between the previous meetings. Since that date meetings have been held daily, with the exception of Monday, on which day Mr. Hatakeyama was indisposed. Nothing of a serious nature of his interest has transpired with regard to the affair, in consequence of the preconditions taken to keep everything a profound secret. The short space of seven weeks has now transpired since the commission was first appointed, and every week has probably cost each party some two or three thousand dollars, for nothing!

There fires occurred in Shanghai on the 12th instant. The *Mercury* gives the following record—Shortly after 9.30 p.m. to-day a fire broke out in an alleyway of the Shantung Road. The fire brigades were promptly on the scene, the French being the first to arrive. The houses attacked were of the usual flimsy Chinese construction, and, aided by the high wind, the flames spread so rapidly that at one time quite a serious conflagration threatened. The fire was, however, soon got under, and at 1.30 p.m. all danger was over. Some fifteen or sixteen houses were destroyed. Another fire occurred at about the same hour at No. 36 Broadway, but happily it was extinguished before any material damage was done. A serious fire also broke out in the native city this afternoon, and it was only with great difficulty, and after a great deal of damage had been done, that the flames were brought under control.

Says the *N.-C. D.* News—We hear that it is believed in Tientsin that Mr. Dunn has succeeded in making arrangements with regard to his position in Seoul more satisfactory to him than the hitherto known. Mr. Hung-chang found himself obliged to give way in this, and to avoid compliance with Mr. Dunn's demands, he endeavoured to get Herr von Mellehoff to assume his former position in Corea, but this offer was refused. It would have been accepted had the control of the Corean Customs been coupled with the post of adviser to the King of Corea, but fortunately, as most people will think, the Corean Customs is not Li Hung-chang's to give away. We can only hope that Mr. Dunn has succeeded in making his position one in which he can effect real good for Corea; and it will require great tact and firmness on his part to fill a post that the public has somewhat invidious features. Possibly, affairs at Seoul may run more smoothly with a less rash and officious Chinese Resident than Mr. Yuen, but the position and weakness of the Corean Government will always make the Court and Country liable to be the scene of intrigues on the part of China, Japan and Russia. After what has been going on in Seoul, and the rumours of the covetous eye which Russia has been rumoured to be casting on a harbour on the coast, no one can be surprised to hear that the United States are said to be paying more attention to affairs in Corea and that it is probable they would have something serious to say against the establishment by a European Power of a large place of arms on the coast. Probably the best thing that could happen for the Coreans would be their protection formally or informally by the United States, a power that has no ambitions to serve out here, and that would act in the interests of peace and fair play to the country. This last is the last they will have to offer to the Coreans.

That the Jubilee races may possibly overrule the idea of a St. George's Ball.

That the question of the cost of producing

Silver—the consideration for bi-metallism

so skilfully advanced by the Pioney—

finds a side-light of information in the ad

vertiser's division of 10 per cent. just

declared by the Shanghai-owned 'Sheridan

Silver Mine' of Colorado.

That during the silver crisis of the past

few months, the 'Sheridan' could be

worked so profitably as to pay a dividend

at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum,

there is some evidence of what the cost

of producing metal, be, and of what an

enormous increase of annual production

might follow a rise in the price of silver,

say 4/6d. the ounce.

That it is unsafe to suppose that the 'She

ridan' mine is altogether exceptionally

situated, and it is most probable that it

is only one of the many that would exist

in maintaining the annual production of

silver at some 19 millions sterling, even

if the price fell to 3/ an ounce.

That in the meanwhile the Shanghai share

holders are to be congratulated on the

advance in their stock from the unfa

table quotation of Tls. 85 to Tls. 120

'buyers.'

That with the advance in 'Sheridans'

and the improvement of some 13.10/- per

share in 'Water-Works,' the position of

our Shanghai friends must be decidedly

'looking up.'

That it only wants a few local stocks to

follow the Shanghai example.

That there should soon for a considera

ble improvement in some stocks, and that a glance down your list of daily quo

tations would point to present prices

being at about their lowest for the year.

That in at least six—Banka, China, Tra

ders, Hongkong, Fire, Docks, Sugars,

and Fumigations—there might be an ad

vantage of some 10 %, if public con

siderations, from all known or reported

surrounding circumstances, are correct and

harking foreseen losses during Novem

ber and December.

That the Chinese officials are so little bound

by rigid rules in dealing with supposed

criminals in their own country, that they

utterly fail to recognise the importance

of protection under a foreign flag which

is intended to every one by civilised

States until the provisions of the ex

tradition law have been complied with.

That in spite of the slowness of the extra

dition procedure in the Colony, the right

of asylum must be strictly maintained.

That it is to be hoped the Acting Governor

of this Colony will assume an uncompro

mising attitude in this matter, especially

as the present case has followed so closely

upon that of the ill-fated Chang Chi.

Mr H. McNamee said—I am an assistant

to Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. On

the 29th September, about 7.30 p.m., I

saw a crowd at the bottom of Wyndham

Street. I saw a Chinaman lying

there with his body in the channel and

his head on the outside edge. There was

That it is comforting to have the assurance that the ordinance of the 'Gum Ring' not approved in the Navy would not be sent on to the Colonies.

That at the same time the promises made by Governor Bowen, to the effect that the fortifications would be completed long before there was any chance of hostility breaking out, have been very much disappointed by the references in Parliament to the 'four-years' programme.'

That although recent Parliamentary reports show that the interests of the Colonies are not forgotten by Members of Parliament, the question of when the breech-loading guns are coming to Hongkong is still practically unanswered.

That if the opposition be well-founded, that Mr Clifford Lloyd will succeed Mr. Marsh as Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, it is well to know officially that the unfortunate state of affairs in Mauritius existed long before Mr Clifford Lloyd went there.

That Sir Hercules Robinson ('the gentle-man Governor') should prove a very fit and proper person to hold the balances of justice in that 'seething cauldron' of political and personal bad blood.

That the remarks of the Deputy for Saigon (M. Blaizeau) on the new contract of the Messageries Maritimes were plain and forcible from a Saigonese point of view.

That, if I mistake not, China holds some good trump cards, in the three-cornered dispute between France, the Pope and herself, when the *Admiral* system of having passports is fully and carefully considered. That rumour has it that the Legislative Council here will be formally opened in a few weeks' time, and that all unnecessary pomp and ceremony of an objectionable nature will be left out of the programme.

That if I mistake not, China holds some good trump cards, in the three-cornered dispute between France, the Pope and herself, when the *Admiral* system of having passports is fully and carefully considered.

That the Government have cleared out the rookeries from above the Glass Works, they have left a number of ranches on the Hill-side further West, that will sooner or later develop into a nucleus.

That a road should be made to Shek-tong Head (the westernmost point of the Island), branching off from the Pukfokou Road.

That the Coronet acted rightly in protecting his Court from the mistaken assumptions of Counsel to be heard, as the Police had

possibly more right to be there than the Counsel had.

That the correspondent who writes to, flouting the Englishman in the Colony and belauding the Scotch, should wait patiently until he is certain that no St. George's Ball is to be given.

That the Jubilee races may possibly overrule the idea of a St. George's Ball.

That the question of the cost of producing

Silver—the consideration for bi-metallism

so skilfully advanced by the Pioney—

finds a side-light of information in the ad

vertiser's division of 10 per cent. just

declared by the Shanghai-owned 'Sheridan

Silver Mine' of Colorado.

That during the silver crisis of the past

few months, the 'Sheridan' could be

worked so profitably as to pay a dividend

at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum,

there is some evidence of what the cost

of producing metal, be, and of what an

enormous increase of annual production

might follow a rise in the price of silver,

say 4/6d. the ounce.

THE DANGERS OF THE SEA.

By MARY N. PRESCOTT.
We crossed on an ocean steamer,
And babbled of foreign scenes;
I was more or less of a dreamer,
And she, quite out of her teens.

We walked on the deck together,
And fanned together at night;
The sea, when it wasn't rough weather,
And I had an opposite.

Or I warped her up in my tunic,
Like a moth in its chrysalis;
While I bore the cold like a Spartan,
And reckoned it simply bliss.

She quoted me Goethe and Heine,
And sang of the Lorelei;
And I held her hand—it was tiny—
While she answered me sigh for sigh.

I wished on the *Golia* forever
We might traverse the summer sea,
And she said she would surely endeavour
To make Captain Murphy agree.

I vowed with my life to defend her,
If we split—an iceberg or reef;
Her fiancé came out on the tender,
And my air castles all came to grief.

THE LOTTERY OF DEATH.

While on a trip to Europe last summer, I noticed in the smoking-room of the good steamer *Soviet* a rather pugly, middle-aged gentleman, with a mild expression of countenance, and certainly no trace of the soldier in his bearing; and yet he was the hero of a thrilling adventure. I was introduced to him by one of the officers of the steamer, and found him to be an insurance agent in a large way, going abroad for needed rest—Mr. Balcom by name. In the course of a conversation on personal courage, one evening, over our after-dinner cigars, my new-found friend related the following interesting adventure:

You know, in the late war between the North and South, nearly all our able-bodied men on both sides of the line were more or less soldiers of some sort. I was myself a Captain and a 'Commissary of Subsistence' in the United States Volunteers, and was attached to a cavalry brigade in the army of the Potomac. In the Fall of 1861, my brigade was located in camp for the winter about four or five miles to the south of Winchester, Virginia. As a 'commissary,' I had constantly to pass with my train of wagons from the town to camp; but so confident was I that no danger could possibly befall me on that short journey, actually all within our own lines, that I carried neither sword nor pistol. Well, one pleasant afternoon in the latter part of November, I was riding with my orderly, a good soldier; and the orderly, a boy from the head of the wagon-train, wading through the slow progress made by the mule-teens. I placed the train in charge of the commissary sergeant, and rode on ahead, followed by my orderly only. I had gone little more than half-way to camp—the road we followed became wooded by young timber and underbrush—when, as I turned a bend in the road, I saw four or five mounted men about a quarter of a mile in advance of us. Calling my orderly to my side, I asked him what he thought of them.

'I guess they are some of our boys, sir. They have our uniform on, and are too far inside of our lines to be "Johnnies" (a term applied to the Southerners).

This was my own idea; but still, I seemed intuitively to feel that all was not right. These men evidently saw us hear us, for, turning their horses' heads toward camp, they marched slowly onward. That at once disarmed me of all doubt, for I knew camp was near, and if they were not 'all right,' they would hardly venture that way; so I resumed my canter, and soon overtook my fellow-travellers. When I approached, they fled to each side of the road, as if to let me pass, and I kept on. But no sooner was my orderly and myself well past their last file of men, than in an instant we found ourselves confronted by half-dozen pistols and sharp command, 'Halt!' (A sixth man had come out of the bush.)

'Now, you Yanks want to keep your mouths shut, and do as you are told, or it will be all up with you,' said the commander. 'Forward—trot—march!' and away we went at a swinging trot. Leonard and I completely surrounded by this unwelcome bodyguard, and well covered by their pistols.

About a thousand yards we trotted on, and then swept into a narrow road, where the bridle-path had road, along which I kept for a mile or so, when the command 'Halt!' was again given.

Leonard and I were ordered to dismount and give up our arms.

We were removed from the condemned that night. After two or three days with the aid of some friendly negroes and some burnt cork, I made my escape, reaching our own lines in nine days.

Of the five condemned, two escaped, one by feigning death after being shot, and the other was rescued by a friendly negro before death ensued. These two men reached our army later on, and corroborated my strange story of the 'Lottery of Death.'

I think you will agree with me that I had cause for showing fear at least once in my life.—*Chambers' Journal*, July, 1886.

ride—'Twenty-two in all, sir!' And then I felt we were in the presence of that terror of the valley, Colonel John S. Mosby, the best provost-marshals Sheridan had in the Shenandoah.

As Mosby advanced nearer to the campfire, I was struck with the lack of change in his face and manner; but I knew he had it, from his past career. His manner was not forcible or tyrannical; but he quietly turned upon us all, which seemed to me the whole point of a glance. He spoke as follows: 'Men, your commander has seen fit to refuse all quarter to my soldiers when captured, and hangs or shoots them on the spot. I do not approve of this kind of warfare; but I must abide; and as I capture two of your army to avenge one you got of my command, that is not difficult. Just now, the balance is against you, and five of you twenty-two prisoners must die.'

You may imagine all were wide awake at this announcement.

It is not for me to order out any five of you to execution, so the fairest way will be for you to draw for your lives.' Turning to the sergeant, he continued: 'Give twenty-two pieces of paper prepared, five numbered from one to five. Let the other seventeen be blank, and have each man draw a ticket; and you supervisor the drawing.

The sergeant hastened away for the paper and a lantern. Hitherto, I had said nothing to any one of my rank; but now, throwing aside my overcoat, I stepped forward, and addressing the mounted officer, asked him if he was Colonel Mosby. The reply came: 'That is my name, sir.'

I was boiling over with indignation at this bloody action of the guerrilla, and I said: 'I am an officer and a gentleman; these men are regularly enlisted soldiers of the United States army; surely you are not going to treat them as spies or dogs, because they have fallen into your hands through the fortune of war. What you propose, sir, is not justice; it is assassina-

I shall never forget the look on Mosby's face as he turned toward me, and said: 'What justice would I get if I fell into the hands of your soldiers? I tell you, sir, I value the life of the poorest of my com-

rades far more than that of twenty Yankees. But I shall only relate in kind for man, and that I will have.'

I was not aware, sir, that you were an officer; but surely you can ask no better treatment from me than I give you men!'

I said I wanted nothing more than he would grant to me, and stepped back into my place in the ranks.

The sergeant returned just then, and the awful 'Lottery of Death' as I have ever since called it, began. When my turn came, I drew from the hat a piece of paper; but I could not look at it—my heart stood still, my knees trembled, my hand faltered; but suddenly, as from a horrible dream, I was awakened by the word 'Blank!—Fall back, sir.'

I was not to die by rope or bullet, at any rate for a time. I cannot describe to you my terror, my abject fear; nor do I know how I appeared to others; but I do know I shall never suffer the fear of death again so keenly.

The drawing was completed; the five victims separated from us; when, suddenly, a boy's voice was heard piteously asking for pardon, mercy, anything but death. Colonel Mosby looked towards the little drummer-boy, for it was he, and said: 'Sergeant, is that boy one of the condemned?'

'Yes, colonel,' replied the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die,' said the colonel.

'Yes, colonel,' replied the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

'Send him back in the ranks again; he is too young to die.'

'Yes, colonel,' said the sergeant.

my carry is limited by law; otherwise the immigration of Chinese is not restricted. It has been understood for some time that whenever arrangements were completed for putting a line from Vancouver, British Columbia, to the coast of California, it would be done by Act of the Dominion Legislature, and the citizens of British Columbia would be soothed by the construction of great military works, which would give employment to her people. If Chinese immigration to Vancouver were as free as white immigration is to New York, our Exclusion Act would become a dead letter. Vancouver is only a morning's sail from the line, and Chinese would pour in the Washington and percolate down the coast by the thousand. These are the considerations which lend importance to the new enterprise of the Canadian Pacific.

that on the more easterly of the pipes lies round to extra exhibitions and activity. When concealed the Spanish authorities express no fear of their patient deserting and enlisting into a Highland regiment.

United Service Gazette.

Intimations.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.

MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,

Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly ARTICLED ATTORNEY and LATE-

LY ASSISTANT to Dr. ROGERS.)

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, October 1, 1886.

1886.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-

PANY.

THE Under-signed are prepared to accept

Risks on First Class Godowns at

1 per cent. not premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1886.

1886.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

ROOMS in 'COLLEGE CHAMBERS.'

No. 7, SEVEN TERRACE,

NO. 16, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to:

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, September 23, 1886.

1886.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE Under-signed are prepared to accept

Risks on First Class Premises known as the

P. & O. OLD OFFICES, lately in the occupation

of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

COMPANY.

For further Particulars, apply to the

Under-signed.

E. L. WOODIN,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 21, 1886.

1886.

NOTICE.